

CONFIDENTIALCirculation,
330 copies.

The Kabul War.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**RUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BHAR.**

Received up to 1st March, 1879.

POLITICAL.Circulation,
150 copies.

THE Qaisar-ul-Akhbar of the 23rd February argues that there seems to be no good reason why the war should be prolonged. If the Government wishes to annex the whole of Afghanistan, it will have to maintain a large army to hold it. It is a barren country, and cannot pay for its own administration. If it is annexed, the cost of its administration will be a permanent burden upon India, which she cannot afford to bear in her present condition. The object of the present war is simply to secure the north-western frontier of India against foreign invasion. To attain this object it will be quite sufficient to occupy and fortify the Khyber and the Bolan Pass. With these passes in our possession we can keep large invading armies at bay. It is not necessary to establish military cantonments at Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. The Afghans are an avaricious people, and, therefore, no faith can be placed in their promises. The Amir has fled from Kabul, and no one offers any resistance to the advance of our troops. Under these circumstances it is useless to prolong the war.

The Kabul War.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The Mirat-ul Hind of the 15th February, received on the 26th idem, says : Thank Heaven that the Kabul expedition is making

The Kabul War.

steady progress. The Afghans are heartily averse to foreign interference in their affairs, but they were disgusted with the tyranny and oppression of the Amir and his officials. They do not like the British rule at present because they are not yet able to appreciate its merits, but when in the course of time they have abandoned their barbarous habits under the civilising influence of British Government they will severely condemn the Afghan rule, and like the British rule. As the present war has cost the Government a great deal of money and blood, it would not be wise to perpetuate the oppressive Afghan Government in Afghanistan for the future. Those Afghan tribes and sardars who have voluntarily placed themselves under our protection must be very anxious lest we should again make them over to the vengeance of their old rulers. There appears to be no good reason why we should restore the country to the enemy when we have once conquered and occupied it. In connection with the establishment of British rule in Afghanistan, we recommend the following proposals for the favourable consideration of Government:—

First.—That Christian Missionaries should not be allowed to enter Afghanistan, and preach the Gospel to barbarous tribes.

Secondly.—That the administration of the country should not be entrusted into the hands of self-willed and loose men, as was the case at the time of the late occupation. The country should be placed under the charge of experienced and wise officers. Above all, they should be men of good moral conduct. It is more difficult to rule over Afghanistan than to conquer it.

Thirdly.—That men belonging to the warlike tribes of India, such as Kshatris, Sikhs, Marathas, &c., should be induced to settle in Afghanistan.

The same paper publishes a communicated article on the question of the cost of the war. We are convinced, says the writer, that the question will be decided in accordance with the wishes of Parliament. However, we are bound to express our own opinion on the subject. The real object of the present Kabul war is to maintain British prestige. It is not right to say that it has been undertaken to secure the north-west frontier of India, which was thought to be in danger owing to the hostile attitude of Amir Sher Ali. The attitude of the Amir has been hostile for the last three or four years. No one can say that the Indian frontier was insecure during that period. There is no doubt that the late Afridi war was undertaken simply with the object of securing peace on the frontier, but the same cannot be said of the present Kabul war. The Kabul war is intended to protect Imperial and not Indian interests, and therefore, England should pay for it. Moreover, repeated famines have so affected the condition of India that it is not advisable to saddle her with the cost of the war. Thousands of men have been obliged to sell all their property in order to tide over their difficulties, and hundreds of thousands have perished from starvation. The condition of the agricultural classes is simply deplorable. In these circumstances the levy of a war tax is sure to ruin the people. If the English Government is unwilling to pay the entire cost of the war, the Government of India may share the cost with it. The best way for the Government of India to pay its share of the cost will be to appropriate the proceeds of the license tax for the purpose. The income derived from the license tax is a kind of reserve fund to meet all extraordinary expenses, as those of the famine, war, &c. The Government should also improve its financial condition by curtailing all unnecessary expenditure, because it is not wise to impose a new tax upon the people on every occasion when it is put to any additional expense.

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Circulation,
150 copies.

The Mitra Bilás of the 24th February, in continuation of its previous article on the question of the cost of the war (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 15th February, 1879, page 119), says that India asks for justice and no favour at the hands of the English Government in this matter. The English Government has picked this quarrel with the Amir with the object of arresting the extension of Russian influence in Central Asia. India is not an independent country, and, therefore, she had nothing to do with the aggrandisement of Russia. It is the duty of England to look to her interests. In these circumstances it is not just to saddle India with the cost of the war. The *Mitra Bilás* then quotes an extract from the *Economist*, in which the writer charges Lord Beaconsfield with a falsehood for declaring, on one occasion in the House of Commons, that the object of the war was not simply to rectify the Khyber and to establish military cantonments at Dakka, Jalalabad, &c., but that this war was an important affair on which the maintenance of English prestige in Europe depended, and for declaring, on another occasion, only six days after, that this war was simply one of those frontier wars which the Government has frequently to wage. The writer also states that England is bound by existing obligations to pay for all the wars waged beyond the Indian frontier. The *Mitra Bilás* then briefly quotes the opinions of five Members of the Secretary of State's Council, *viz.*, the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, the Hon'ble Sir Barrow H. Ellis, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Montgomery, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Dallyal, and the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, who are in favour of India on the subject of the cost of the war.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The Oudh Akhbar of the 27th February, referring to the article in the *London Times* on the subject of the reduction of the armies of Native States, approves of a reduction being made. When peace and tranquillity prevail in the country, and when no

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danger is apprehended from foreign invaders or internal foes, it is not wise to waste public revenue in maintaining large armies. It may be urged against the proposal to reduce the armies of Native Chiefs that if the Chiefs had not a suitable number of troops, how would they be able to assist the Government in the present crisis? But it should be remembered that the Government did not need the aid of the Native Chiefs. The feudatory Chiefs voluntarily offered the services of their troops for employment on the frontier, and the Government has accepted their offer only to please them. Our Government is very rich, and has good generals. It can raise and discipline any number of troops within a very short time if it pleases. Some persons may also object to the reduction of the armies of Native Chiefs on the ground that some Chiefs are not unfrequently obliged to resort to arms to realise revenues from their refractory zamindars, and that the reduction of their armies will encourage insurrections in their States. To this we would reply that three or four companies of disciplined and well equipped soldiers are sufficient to encounter ten thousand undisciplined troops. Moreover, when there is any insurrection in a State, which the Chief is unable to quell with his own troops, he can easily secure aid from the nearest British cantonments. However, if by a reduction of the armies of Native Chiefs the *Times* means the entire disarmament of Native States, we are strongly opposed to it, because such a measure is calculated to displease the Chiefs, but if our contemporary only recommends the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenses, we heartily approve of the proposal. The Native States should maintain a smaller number of troops than they do at present, but these troops should be better disciplined and better equipped. This measure will relieve them of a great deal of unnecessary expenditure. When the Kabul war is at an end, and the frontier has been scientifically rectified, the Government of India should also reduce its own army.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 24th February states that high prices rule in Baroda, and that, therefore, Sir T. Madho Rao, the prime minister, has generously established a large poor-house for the relief of the famine-stricken people. The poor are fed gratis. A hospital has been also established for the treatment of the sick. The other Native Chiefs should follow the example of the Baroda State.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 22nd February protests against the abolition of the cotton import duties. The abolition of the cotton import duties. import duties on the following grounds :—

First.—That the present financial condition of India is very unsatisfactory, and does not admit of the surrender of any large source of revenue. Repeated visitations have been a heavy drain upon the revenues, so much so, that the Government has been obliged to levy a special famine tax. The country is also menaced with the payment of the cost of the war.

Secondly.—That, in the event of the repeal of the cotton import duties, some other tax will have to be levied to recoup the loss. But no other kind of tax can be proposed as unobjectionable as the import duties. The salt tax does not admit of any further increase. The tax levied on cotton fabrics imported to India extends to the poor classes without being felt as oppressive.

Thirdly.—That the Bombay mills manufacture only coarse cloth, and that, therefore, there appears to be no reason why the import duties on fine fabrics should be abolished.

The *Vakil* then proceeds to say that the question of the import duties is a very delicate one, and should be decided

with a view to the interests of both India and Manchester. As the interests of England and India are identical, we do not oppose the request of Manchester, but we simply contend that no concession should be made to Manchester which is calculated to be prejudicial to India.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 1st March approves of the construction of large pukka wells for irrigation purposes, and states that they will be of great use in time of drought. The *Oudh Akhbār*, however, is opposed to the project of making takavi advances to the zamindars for the purpose, on the ground that some of them may appropriate the money for their personal expenses, and that the wells constructed by them may turn out to be useless. The *Oudh Akhbār* suggests that the Government should engage the services of some skilful engineers on small pay for the execution of the scheme, and believes that the work will be done better and more economically and speedily in this way. The Government may realise the cost of the wells from zamindars by small instalments within a fixed period, or let the wells remain the property of the State, and charge a small rate upon the cultivators for the use of water as in the case of canals. No time should be lost in the construction of wells in those places where no means of irrigation already exist.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The same paper complains that the slave-trade prevails in India in a disguised form, and asks Government to make strenuous efforts to put a stop to it. There are several tribes in India, such as Banjaras, Kanjars, &c., who are professional kidnappers. Dancing-girls, prostitutes and eunuchs purchase children from their poor parents or kidnappers, and train them to their vile trades. They have always been able to easily procure children from Native States and hill districts, such as Naini Tal, Almora, Ranikhet, Dehra Dun, Simla, &c. The

Circulation
720 copies

subject engaged the attention of the Commissioner of Kumaun last year, and some measures were adopted by him to check the exportation of children from the high districts. These measures may check it to some extent, but they cannot put a stop to it. The Government should enact a special law to suppress the slave trade which goes on in India in this way, and the law should be very strictly enforced through the police and municipal committees. The co-operation of Native States is also essential for the effectual suppression of the evil. Every municipal committee should prepare a list of dancing-girls and prostitutes who live within its jurisdiction, and the girls already in their possession should be taken away from them, and restored to their respective parents or other persons who may be willing to take them.

In the course of the article the *Oudh Akhbār* also protests against the making over of famine-stricken children to Christian Missions in time of scarcity, on the ground that such children are converted to the Christian religion, and thus become outcasts for the remainder of their lives. The *Oudh Akhbār* also urges the establishment of a house by each municipality for the support of illegitimate children, as is the case in England. The establishment of such houses will put a stop to the practice of killing illegitimate children by their mothers.

Circulation,
480 copies.

The *Nūr-i-Afshān* (published and edited by the Revd. Mr. Kelso, Ludhiana), of the 27th February, asks the Government to adopt some measures to check the increase of prostitutes. The Government has done nothing to discourage prostitution. On the contrary, it grants licenses to prostitutes living within cantonment limits, and has even established lock-hospitals for their examination and treatment. It is to be regretted that while the Government does so much to cure their bodily diseases, it does not look to their spiritual or moral disease. The former

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kings adopted different measures to check the increase of prostitutes, but the present law provides no punishment for the man or woman who commits adultery. The Government should do something to discourage prostitution. The scheme adopted by the Emperor Akbar for the purpose may be followed with advantage. No prostitute should be allowed to live within a town. A place outside the town should be assigned for their abode, and a daroga and a muharrir should be employed to register the names of the visitors to that place, and the register should be submitted every week to the magistrate for inspection. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the great increase of prostitutes at Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 23rd February complains of the way in which the subordinate executive service is at present recruited in the North-Western Provinces. Any man who can get a recommendation from any European officer can easily obtain an appointment in the grade of tahsildars, even if he has received little or no education. But it is very difficult for those men whose names have been entered in the register of candidates for the office of tahsildar, and who have even passed the prescribed examination, to obtain an appointment, if they are not fortunate enough to secure the recommendation of an European officer. The writer contends that the passed candidates have prior claims, and prays that the Board of Revenue and the Commissioners should always see that their claims are not overlooked by the district officers in favour of their favorites.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 22nd February, quotes the following extract from the *Star*, a native newspaper published in English at Benares :—The native pleaders

Circulation,
170 copies.

The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, and the native pleaders of the Allahabad High Court.

of the Allahabad High Court refused to present an address to the Hon'ble C. A. Turner at the time of his departure from Allahabad to join his new appointment at Madras, on the ground that his conduct towards them was not so good as towards the barristers. He looked upon long gowns with great respect, and publicly recognised the distinction of race. The pleaders thought that the presenting of an address to the Hon'ble C. A. Turner was not only opposed to their conscience, but would expose them to contempt.

In regard to the above extract the *Safir-i-Hind* remarks that if the grounds on which the pleaders refused to present an address to the Hon'ble C. A. Turner are true, their conduct was really very [courageous] and praiseworthy. It deserves to be followed by all men who have any sense of self respect. If the presenting of addresses by Natives to European officers were regulated by this principle, the value of those addresses would be greatly increased. Sir Walter Morgan, the late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, in whose place Mr. Turner has been appointed, was formerly Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. He recognised no distinction of color. We have heard that an industrial school for Christian children will be established at Allahabad in memory of the Hon'ble C. A. Turner. Subscriptions are also being raised in the North-Western Provinces for the erection of a memorial to Sir Walter Morgan, although his connection with these provinces had long been severed. Babu Kashi Nath Biswas subordinate judge of Meerut, has collected about Rs. 600 from among the native pleaders of that city. Maulvi Farid-ud-din Admad Khan, subordinate judge of Aligarh, is also busy collecting subscriptions for the purpose. Sir Walter Morgan has erected a good memorial for himself in the hearts of Natives. Whenever a native gentleman goes to pay a visit to a European officer he mentions the name of Sir Walter Morgan with great respect.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 22nd February, says that at the time of the annexation of Oudh, the Government granted pensions to a large number of the relatives and officers of the ex-King of Oudh. But there is also a large number of the relatives of the ex-King who were not able to obtain pensions at the time for some reason or other. They are now in great distress. When the new judicial scheme is put into force, the Government should provide employment for them. Those men who get suitable pensions for their support, and are consequently free from the anxiety of earning a livelihood, may be appointed honorary magistrates. They will be best able to make enquiries into those criminal cases which take place in those parts of the city of Lucknow in which they live. They will also become acquainted with the law by administering it.

Circulation,
132 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 22nd February, writing from Lahore, says that the work of assessing the license tax appears to have been very badly done in Lahore, specially in the pargana of Kasur. So many appeals were made to the deputy commissioner against assessments that he has ordered the whole assessments to be revised. The assessments were so carelessly made by the honorary magistrates and the municipal committee that in some cases the deputy commissioner had to reduce the assessed license fee from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 on appeal.

Circulation,
260 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*, of the 23rd February, writing from Handia, in the Allahabad district, approves of the creation of a famine insurance fund by the levy of the license tax, but argues that the grain dealers, who lend grain to peasants, should be exempted from the payment of the license tax, as the tax ultimately affects

The levy of the license tax upon village *Mahajans*.

Circulation,
150 copies.

the peasantry. The village mahajans have increased their rates of interest, which were already too heavy, on the ground that they have to pay the license tax. In that part of the country where the writer lives, when a cultivator borrows a quantity of grain from the mahajan, he has to pay that quantity together with one-fourth of that quantity as interest to the latter at the time of harvest. Since the levy of the license tax the mahajan has increased this rate of interest by two annas per maund of grain to cover the loss inflicted upon him by the payment of the tax. This increase of interest presses severely upon the agricultural classes, specially at the present time of distress. The writer prays that the village mahajans may be exempted from the payment of the license tax, so that they may not exact increased rates of interest from the poor peasants.

Circulation,
96 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nayyar-i-Azam* of the 24th February says that the people have long been suffering from high prices, and that, therefore, the levy of the license tax presses severely upon them. It is said that the tax has been imposed for our own benefit, but the remedy has proved worse than the disease. The well-to-do classes of the community can easily afford to pay the tax, but those poor persons who earn six pice a day with difficulty, while their daily expenses amount to four annas, cannot. It is true that according to the provisions of the License Act no man whose annual income is less than Rs. 100 is liable to the payment of the tax, but the over-zealous assessors have not exempted even poor shoe-makers and barbers.

The editor of the *Riaz-ul-Akhbar*, Khairabad, Sitapur, has recently started a monthly magazine of poetry, entitled the *Gulkadah Riaz*. In the last page of the January number the editor comments on passing events. In regard to

Pandit Har Sahai's
case.

Pandit Har Sahai's case the editor remarks: The unjust dismissal of Pandit Har Sahai has disheartened all native officials. The controversy carried on in the columns of the *Pioneer* about the case is interesting and reasonable, but the remarks of the *Oudh Akhbār* are based on flattery.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 22nd February, in an article communicated by a cor-

Circulation,
260 copies.

The orderlies of high European officials.

respondent, says that the orderlies of high European officials are a wonderful kind of creatures. The pay of an orderly is generally only Rs. 5, but he and his wife wear embroidered clothes. He does not go on foot, but has a horse to ride. He has cows and buffaloes. His house is generally better built and better furnished than that of a tahsildar. Native officials, such as tahsildars and munsifs, treat him with great respect, and always try to keep him in good humour. A mere wrinkle in his face is sufficient to frighten them. They must pay him an *inam* (reward) whenever they go to pay a visit to his master.

The *Bharat Bandhu* of the 28th February highly approves

Circulation,
175 copies.

The distribution of *khilats* to those gentlemen who rendered relief to the poor during the late scarcity.

of the distribution of *khilats* by the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., at the late Agra Darbar, to those landholders who assisted their tenants during the late scarcity, on the ground that it will stimulate private charity on future occasions of distress.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 21st February, received on

Circulation,
225 copies.

C. W. McMinn, Esq., Joint Magistrate, Agra.

the 28th idem, briefly notices the case of C. W. McMinn, Esq., late joint magistrate of Agra, who has been transferred to the Central Provinces by the order of the Government of India for criticising the famine administration of A. J. Lawrence, Esq., the magistrate of Agra, during the late scarcity. It is a matter of deep regret, says the *Agra Akhbār*, that an able officer has been transferred from our district. But this is a

regret which the friends of Mr. McMinn are doomed to share frequently. In 1874 he was transferred from Oudh to the North-Western Provinces under similar circumstances. It was his duty to assist Mr. Lawrence in the administration of famine, but, on the contrary, he adopted a policy which rendered his relations with his superior officer very strained. Mr. Lawrence showed great indulgence to him, but he persisted in his attitude of hostility. The work of famine administration was very heavy at Agra at the time, and Mr. Lawrence had to cope with it single-handed. Mr. McMinn should have assisted Mr. Lawrence in the management of relief operations instead of standing aloof and picking holes in his policy. If he saw any shortcomings in the relief measures of Mr. Lawrence, he should have brought them to the notice of the latter in a friendly spirit.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 24th February protests against the admission of the children of dancing-girls to schools with those of the respectable classes, on the ground that the conduct of the former will affect the conduct of the latter, but proposes the establishment of separate schools for the former wherever deemed necessary.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	Feb. 21st & 24th	1879.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	21st	25th	225 "
3 <i>Akbār-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	22nd	24th	100 "
4 <i>Akbār-i-Tamannā</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	24th	26th	125 "
5 <i>Akmal-ul-Akbār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din	25th	28th	100 "
6 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ul-la,	22nd & 25th	24th & 27th, respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	22nd	26th	132 copies.
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	21st	24th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Arya Mittra</i>	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath,	28th	March 1st	600 copies.
10 <i>Aryan</i>	Mirzapur.	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	March 1st	"	599 "
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akbār</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	Feb. 21st	Feby. 23rd	100 "
12 <i>Benares Akhbār</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	20th	24th	71 "
13 <i>Berār Mitr</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	25th	28th	250 "
14 <i>Berār Samāchār</i>	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	23rd	26th	150 "
15 <i>Bhārat Bandhū</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	28th	March 1st	183 "
16 <i>Dabdabāh Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	22nd	Feb. 24th	183 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17 Dababab Sikandri,	Rampur ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain Khan.	Feby. 24th	Feby. 26th	430 copies.
18 Gulkadah Riáz	Khairabad,	Ditto	Monthly	Sayyid Riáz Ahmad,	Jany. 25th	23rd	...
19 Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	...	Feby. 16th & 23rd	" 23rd & 28th, respectively.	...
20 Jaipur Akhbar	Jaipur ...	Urdu	Ditto	Najaf Khan	21st	25th	125
21 Jalwah Tur	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	24th	"	110
22 Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	26th	250
23 Káshi Patríká	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly	Baleshwar Prasad,	15th	24th	440 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
24 Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Rev. J. Craven	28th	28th	125 copies.
25 Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	24th	27th	275
26 Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	"	25th	105
27 Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	22nd	28th	700
28 Koh-i-Nár	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	22nd & 26th	" 25th & 28th, respectively.	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
29 Lama-i-Nár	Jaunpur ...	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	23rd	25th	50 copies.
30 Lauh-i-Mahfúz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	21st	26th	90

31	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 21st to 27th Feby. 23rd to 1st March respectively.	"
32	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ram Krishna Hari,	21st	125
33	Mahad Akhbār	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Gordhan Das	" 27th	225
34	Mārwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	24th	110
35	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Khan.	9th & 23rd Feb. 24th	150
36	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	22nd	60
37	Mihir-i-Darakhshān,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	"	21st & 11th	300
38	Mirdul-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Kishan Narain	15th	330
39	Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	24th	150
40	Muṭla-i-Nār	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	25th	46
41	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	17th & 24th,	96
42	Najm-ul-Akhhār	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat	21st to 26th,	350
43	Nizam-ul-Akhhār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Murari Lal	24th	45
44	Nār-i-Afshan	Ladhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. A. P. Kelso	27th	430
45	Nār-ul-Abṣār	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	March 1st	84 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
46	Nusrat-ul-Akhhār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	Feb. 21st & 11th	150 copies.
47	Oudh Akhhār	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	24th to 1st Feb. 24th to 1st March, respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
48	Oudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	25th	320 copies.
49	Panjab-i-Akhhār	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	22nd	300
50	Panjab Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	24th	200
51	Patiala Akhhār	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	"	250
52	Pramod Sindhs	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	"	155

List of papers examined--(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53 Prince of Wales, Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	1879. Feb. 20th & 28th	1879. Feb. 23rd & 1st March, respectively.	50 copies.
54 Qaisar-ul-Akhbār ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	23rd	24th	150
55 Rohilkhand Akhbār ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup ..	22nd	25th	195
56 Safir-i-Hind ...	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	...	"	24th	170
57 Sayyid-ul-Akhbār ...	Delhi ...	Urdu-Hindi,	Tri-monthly,	Murari Lal	20th	"	86
58 Shola-i-Tūr ...	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	25th	27th	275
59 Sohail Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	"	"	146
60 Urdu Akhbār ...	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	22nd	24th	200
61 Vakil-i-Hindustán ...	Amritsar,	Urdu	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chaudar.	"	"	260
62 Vrit Dhārā ...	Dhār ...	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Chand Balvant	24th	28th	175

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th March, 1879. }

PRIYÁ DÁS,
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